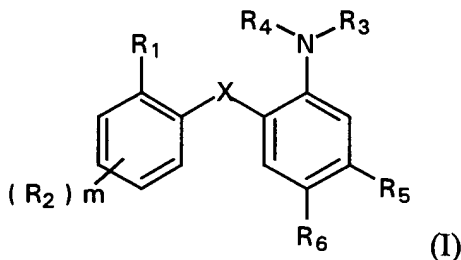


angiogenesis with an effective amount of a compound which inhibits 14 kDa PLA₂, and which has [The method according to Claim 1 wherein the compound is of] the formula:



wherein

R₁ is (CH₂)_nOH or (CH₂)_nCO₂R₈;

n is 0 or an integer a value of 1;

X is oxygen or sulfur;

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, optionally substituted C₁-8 alkyl, or C₁-8 alkoxy;

m is 0 or an integer having a value of 1 or 2;

R₃ is S(O)₂R₇;

R₄ is hydrogen or S(O)₂R₇;

R₅ is hydrogen, halogen, CF₃, CH₃, (CH₂)_tC(O)₂R₉, or (CH₂)_tOH;

t is 0 or an integer having a value of 1 or 2;

R₆ is hydrogen or halogen;

R₇ is optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted arylC₁-2 alkyl, or an optionally substituted C₁-8 alkyl;

R₈ is hydrogen or C₁-4 alkyl;

R₉ is hydrogen or C₁-4 alkyl;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Please add the following claims:

7. A method of treating a chronic disease of diabetic retinopathy or ocular neovascularization in a mammal in need thereof, which disease is characterized by excessive, undesired or inappropriate angiogenesis with an effective amount of a compound which inhibits the production, transcription, translation or activity of 14 kDa PLA₂ and wherein the compounds were invented after the priority date of March 26, 1996.

8. A method of treating a chronic disease of tumor growth and metastasis in a mammal in need thereof, which disease is characterized by excessive, undesired or inappropriate angiogenesis with an effective amount of a compound which inhibits the